SO SPECIAL PROSECUTOR UNTIL FIER FELLOWS IS TRIED.

This Orleves the 70 Greatly, and They Bon't Know Whether to Administer a Public Spanking or Private Admonition to the & The gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy were undecided resterday whether to take the erring gentlemen of the Committee of Five was their elderly knees and slipper them or whether to let the Committee of Five alone and were rather inclined to the spanking idea, and uring the afternoon they stood around and pointed fingers at the youngsters in a paternal ashien. You could almost hear them saving Shame on you, naughty boys. Just see what

ye 've done. You've broken your poor old dad-It does seem too bad," said Gen. Horace Poster of the sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Paternal Committee, and there was a whole world of sorrow in his voice and manner. "It does seem too bad that they should have done it. After we've worked so hard, to have these boys go in and spoil it." Too bad! too bad!" said Joseph Larocque in

a heartbroken sort of way. Gov. Flower's letter, which caused the heartsche, came early in the morning. It was as

STATE OF NEW YORK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, Nov. 22, 1894.

Mesers, Joseph Introque, Hornes Forter, Charles C.

Bramen, committee, New York city.

(HENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday a date with encloshres, requesting me to require the Attorney-General, in person or by deputy, to attend a court of Over and Terminer, to be held in the city of New York on the first Monday in December next, for the purpose of managing and conducting certain actions and proceedings relating to crimes committed against the election laws and misconduct of public officers, in which request the District Attorney concurs, is received.

Vesterday charges were preferred against District Attorney Fellows by citizens of New York, which I have sent him and asked him to answer within eight days.

Until these charges are tried I prefer not to ake any definite action with regard to the subject of your letter. Very respectfully yours,

Mr. Larocque received it and tore the end off

Mr. Larocque received it and tore the end off the envelope. He read the letter and then he went right out to see the other gentlemen of the committee, Gen. Porter and Mr. Beaman. He met a reporter on the way, but he wouldn't say anything until he had talked with his colleagues. About noon he gave out the letter. The Five seemed to have had warning beforehand, for they had vacated their offices by that time. Mr. Larocque said afterward;

This letter was written by the Governor before he received our last letter impressing upon him the fact that the bringing of charges against the District Attorney only rendered more necessary the appointment of the Attorney-General or his deputy to conduct the special cases in this county. We still have hopes that when the Governor receives that letter he will see the matter in the light that we do, and will conclude to grant our request. If he does not, then our hands are tied, and it will be plain to all that the action of the citizens who preferred harges against Col. Fellows was both untimely for is to secure evidence against and punish for is to secure evinence against and punsar certain persons who have been guilty of crimes in this county and whose punishment everybody is clamoring for. The general management of the District Attorney's office is a matter that can as well be taken up sfx months from now as

now."
Then your committee does not give up hope of having a special deputy appointed to conduct the election and other cases referred to?"
No, not by any means. Only if we have got to wait until these charges are disposed of, our hards are tied for the present."
"What do you think of the statement of the men who brought the charges against Col. Fellows that if all their reasons were known they would be praised rather than condemned for their action?"

for their action?

"Oh," said Mr. Larocque, "we are not dealing with oracles. They say themselves that probably their full reasons will never be known to any one. How can we judge of such generalities?"

"Has any one of the Five been around to explain to you about the secret?"
"No," said Mr. Larpeque, shaking his head and sirugging blashouiders, "that's Fryor's secret - Pryor's secret. No, I haven't been let in on it."
Mr. Larpeque's grief here became apparent in both voice and manner, and the reporter respected it and withdrew.
Mr. Weiling was away. "Dunno where," said the office boy.

Mr. Welling was away. "Danno where," said the office hoy.

Freble Tucker was out, "What's your busi-ness?" demanded the office boy. The answer evidently wasn't satisfactory, and the boy said:
"Nope, Ain't in."
The desk in Mr. Tucker's room was strewn with newspaper clippings. Some of them were pasted on slips of paper. Some were crumpled as if the man who had handled them had been displeased and was taking revenue on the room as if the man who had handled them had been displeased and was taking revenge on the poor paper. Hy and by a more satisfactory answer was given to the hillce boy's question about the nature of the business, and he went out. When he came back he said, "Mr. Tucker won't be in

be came back he said, for a long time. Gen. Horace Porter was found around in Pine Gen. Horace Porter was found around in Pine tien. Horace Porter was found around in Pine street watching the test of the Myers voting machine. He shook his head sadly. "It's a plty," he said: "It is too bad these young men have just tied us right up by their unadvised acts. Of course anybody can see how the thing will work now. We did work so carefully and avoided all the traps, and now we are tied up temporarily. I cannot say, of course, what we will do."
Charles Stewart Smith was also watching the test of the machine.
"Have you learned what led the young men."

test of 'lie machine.
"Have you learned what led the young men to make the charges against Col. Fellows?" he "Why that's a secret," he said, "didn't you read in the papers? No, I haven't heard." "What do you think of the Governor's let-

ter?"
Mr. Smith's eyes gleamed and his manner indicated cuss words. For a minute he didn't answer. Then he said: "Well, basing it on the ground he did, it's just in line with his perversity. It's in keeping with the veto of the Lexow appropriation." Lexow appropriation."
William Travers Jerome, who, it has been said, was slated for the place of deputy Attorney-General to try the cases, said he didn't want to say anything about the five young men. District Attorney Fellows said: "I heartily endorsed and concurred in the application of the Committee of Seventy for the appointment of a special prosecutor, such as they asked for, and I am very sorry that the Governor has refused to appoint one."

#### RULES FOR TRYING DIVVER.

dudges Meet to Prepare Them in Case Charges in Due Form Are Presented, There was a meeting of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas last night at the house of Chief Judge Joseph F. Daly at 19 East Sixtysecond street, to prepare rules under which to try charges against Police Justice Divver, in case such charges are presented upon the allegations already made by Lawyer Hale of

Brooklyn. "Nothing will be made public of what we do to-night." said Judge Daly, "until after we have arrived at a decision about the rules of procedure, which we have met to discuss. If we arrive at such a decision to-night the rules will be filed with the Clerk of the court to-morrow morning and then they will be public property. If we do not arrive at a conclusion we shall meet again and until we do conclude. The statute might have provided such rules, but it does not. There has been no such set of rules adopted since the trial of Police Justice Duffy in 1877, and there have been changes in the statute since that time. It seems also as if the statute contemplated the adoption of such rules of procedure in each case. No charges have yet been presented, not know, only allegations."

Neither Police Justice Diver nor any of his friends was particularly worried yesterday about the allegations. Lawyer Hale filed with Judge Italy. The organ of the Seventy announced that the proceedings were "too Iudicrous to be taken seriously."

Mr. Hale said he thought it would take two works to prepare the formal charges against the Police Justice.

Lakewoon, Noy, 23. Dr. Parkhurst, who has morning, and then they will be public property.

Police Justice
LARWROOD, Nov. 23. Dr. Parkhurst, who has
just returned from a visit to New York, would
say only this benight about the charges against
Justice Divver:

"Last spring a sentleman made an offer of
\$7.000 for the impeachment of any Police Justive isofore Jun. 1.

we is force Jan. 1. "
it had been reputed that Henry W. Parsell, is of the directors of the Society for the Prention of Orline, was the gentleman who made a offer. In: Parkhurst was asked if this was, but all the reby that he could be induced to ake was that the berson who made the offer it with the understanding that his name ould be kept secret until he chose to have it node known.

### Policy Bealers Sentenced.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yestenday morning Judge Hudspath imposed sentence on a number of policy dealers. William Pacliman was sentenced to three years. At one time he was engaged in the green goods business. John Offerman and Louis Warbeck got two years each, and J. Reeves, William Fyergon, W. Landers, Edward Wayne, and Harry Runceke one year cach.

ongresomen Sayers Nays It Was Cause by Hard Times and Five-cent Cotton. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. Representative J. D. Sayers of Texas, Chairman of the Committee o Appropriations, arrived in Washington this afternoon, having been detained by failure to make direct railroad connections. Immediately upon arrival he visited the Capitol, and told the story of the late election to a party of interested

auditors gathered in his committee room.
"The trouble in Texas," said Mr. Sayers, "! easily explained. Hard times and five-cent cotton tell the whole story. The Populists made immense gains, and, while I was somewhat disturbed by the prospect of a combination against the Democrats before I left Washington to enter upon the campaign, I had no idea it would amount to so much. They reached for our scalps, I tell you, and if it had not been for Republican support freely accorded me the probabilities are I would have been defeated. Judge Culberson certainly would have been defeated had not the Republicans reached out and grabbed him by the bair and pulled him through, The lending colored Republican of the State, N. W. Clunie of Galveston, advocated my election, and other prominent Republicans, both in Texas and elsewhere, took a hand in the contest

N. W. Clunie of Gaiveston, advocated my election, and other prominent Republicans, both in
Texas and elsewhere, took a hand in the contest
in my district in my favor. I never had such a
hard fight in all my life.

"Such stories as they told about me!" meditatively continued Mr. Sayers. "I used to think
I was a pretty decent sort of a man, but since
going through this campaign I have begun to
doubt it. As a specimen, it was said that at a
certain engagement in the war the force under
my command captured 200 colored troops, that
I ordered them to be drowned, and that it was
done. As a matter of fact at the time that engagement occurred I was 300 miles from the
place, in bed, with a builet in my ankle; and,
further, so far as I know, the forces under my
command never fought in a battle where colored
troops were engaged.

"But these stories were not necessary," he
continued. "When it costs six cents a pound to
produce a pound of cotton and the raiser gets
only four and a half or five cents for it he is apt
to be dissatisfied. As a consequence, the 'rentters' were all against me. I can't see that matters are going to improve any, either. The cotton crop this year will amount to 9,000,000
bales. Texas will make 3,000,000 herse!;
We've had a phenomenal fall for gathering the
crop. At the rate she is progressing my State
alone in a few years will produce all the cotton
that can be consumed in the United States. The
only relief, and what we are going to do, is to
raise ourselves the things the people need."

"What will Congress do this winter? What
policy have you in view?" was asked.

"I haven't got any policy," was the emphatic
reply. "What good will a policy do in the face
of hard times and five-cent cotton? What Congress will do I can't say. For myself, I shall attend strictly to business, devoting myself to
getting the appropriation bills through. That
will keep me busy."

Representative Sayers eulogized Judge Noonan, the Republican member-elect from the
Eleventh district of Texas. He said: "He wa

REED AS A CANDIDATE IN 1896.

Past Growing in Popularity and Strength-A Cameron-Jones Silver Combination. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- Tom Reed's speech at the annual banquetof the Home Market Club in Boston last night has set all the politicians in Washington to talking, about him again as a Presidential candidate. As for the Speakership, Reed will win it without a struggle. He wil have no more opposition for the nomination than Crisp had when the Fifty-third Congress met, and that was nothing. The only man who it is thought might possibly be a candidate is Julius Cæsar Burrows, who has been supported by the delegation from his State in every Speakership fight when the Republicans had a majority in the House since the time when the ory of man runneth not to the contrary. Mr. Reed is fast growing in popularity and strength as a Presidential candidate, and he would no doubt be greatly pleased if he were as sure of rallying the Republican leaders to his support in 1896 as he will be in 1895. There are a great in 1896 as he will be in 1895. There are a great many big and little men in the Republican party who fear Mr. Reed and are jealous of his power and envious of his fame, who are already belittling his Presidential aspirations and who will take delight in surreptitiously sticking pins into his little liresidential boom.

The Washington politicians are gossiping about an alleged new political combination between those two Republican champions of silver, Don (ameron of Pennsylvania and John P. Jones of Nevada. Cameron is to draw together all the Eastern influences opposed to the mono-

Jones of Nevada. Cameron is to draw together all the Eastern influences opposed to the monometallist idea, and Jones is to combine all the disaffected Populista demagogues, anti-monopolists, and silver cranks in the West, and these powerful allied forces are to bear down upon the Republican party and carry everything before them. The plan has not yet been fully worked out, so that it is still uncertain who is to be the head and who the tail of this conglomerate Presidential ticket.

#### NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The new convention of amity, commerce, and navigation between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino having attached their signatures in behalf of their respective Governments yesterday. The utmost precautions have been taken as usual to insure the secrecy of the terms of the convention until its ratification, following its consideration by the Senate, but it is known to differ in no essential feature from that concluded be ween Japan and Great Britain on July 18 last, replaces the old treaty of 1838 between the nited States and Japan, and its principal ifferences from existing conditions are as

differences from existing conditions are as follows:

The foreign settlements become incorporated with the general municipal system of Japan, the foreign consular authorities being replaced by Japanese judicial authorities. This sweeps away the extra-territoriality clauses of the existing treaties which have been so long repugnant to Japan, and which made an American who infringed Japanese law amenable to trial only before an American Consul under American laws. In return for this concession by the United States, the existing limits of travel for Americans in Japan are abolished, and the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Japan have full liberty to travel or reside where they will enjoy full protection for their persons or property. This, however, does not enable Japanese to come to the United States in violation of our contract labor laws.

The treaty is not to take effect until som time to be agreed upon after its ratificatic. There are a number of clauses which relate tariff duties and navigation laws, and throug out the whole convention every advanta extended to the most favored nation is give each country. Discriminating duties on it ports and exports are proscribed.

#### Capt. Howgate's Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. District Attorney Birney said to day that no matter what the de cision of Judge McComas may be on the demurrers filed by Capt. Howgate's attorney to the indictment against the Captain, he would en-deavor to secure a new indictment. If the old indictment is sustained the District Attorney will have the choice of the two on which to base

will have the choice of the two on which to base his prosecution.

For some time past there have been rumors that all the official papers relied on to prove the guilt of Capt. Howgate had been abstracted from the files of the War Department and other places of deposit. Mr. Birney says that he has any number of living witnesses whose testimony will be sufficient to prove every allegation against the defendant.

## The Two-Cent Stamps New All Right as t Color and Gum.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Post Office Department is satisfied at last with the character and appearance of the two-cent stamps which are being turned out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. To-day the stamp agent of the Department reported that the new stamps the Department reported that the new stamps are satisfactory. They are properly gummed and the color is of the old-time deep red. Mr. Kerr Craig, the Third Assistant Postmaster-tieneral, who has charge of matters pertaining to postage, said to-day that greatly increased orders for stamps from all parts of the country showed that business was reviving rapidly.

#### Suits to Recover Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.-Three suits to reover augar bounty denied by Secretary Carilsie have been flied in the United States Court of have been filed in the United States Court of Claims by J. A. Murray of New York, atterney on behalf of the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company of New Jersey, for \$43,121,34; the Norfolk fleet Sugar Company of New Jersey for \$3,003,56 and the Ornard Beet Sugar Company for \$11,792,50. The defence of the Government will be that the bounty law is repealed and that the granting of bounties or the making of bargains by Congress with individual ocroons for any such purposes is unconstitutional.

GOV. FLOWER SAYS "WAIT." THE DEMOCRATIC SLUMP IN TEXAS. THEY VOTED BY MACHINE

SOME OF THE SEVENTY TRY IN-VENTOR MYERR'S KNOBS.

ction Raised that Thoughtful Men Might Want to Spilt on Presidential Electors Pictures of the Machine in Use. Several members of the Committee of Seventy tried their hand at voting by the new Myers ballot machine yesterday. Mr. Jacob H. Myers, the inventor of the machine, has brought one of his new-fangled steel boxes to

pushed in was the right one, and we is usually consume the limit of time allow a, which is one minute.

Mr. Charles Stewart Smith was the first to present himself to vote.

"You'd better tell us what ticket you're going to vote, so we can see whether you make any mistake," suggested Mr. Myers.

"Oh, I won't make any mistake," said Mr. Smith, and he waked in with all the confidence of a political know-all. The members of the committee and the reporters were very anxious to see how Mr. Smith was going to vote, and as the veil of secreey had been lifted by the removal of a section of a side of the machine they all craned their necks to watch him at the knobs. The very first candidate Mr. Smith selected was a Democratical he hearriedly pushed



the city and has set it up for exhibition at 32
Pine street. There were present at the little
lecture which Inventor Myers delivered in explanation of the working of his machine, Charles
Stewart Smith, Simon Sterne, William Travers
Jerome, Gustav Schwab, Gen. Horace Porter,
Lossoph Larresus, John Claffin, James P. Archi-Joseph Larocque, John Claffin, James P. Archibald, Lawrence J. Callanan, James Speyer,

Frederick Taylor, and John P. Faure.
The machine has already been described in THE SUN, but its workings can be better appreciated by seeing it in operation. When in use in elections the machine is enclosed on all sides by sheets of steel, but for the purposes of exhibition yesterday a large section of the side was emoved, so that the proceedings of the voter could be observed. Mr. Myers showed how a man might vote a straight ticket; how he might split his ticket to suit his fancy, and how, where

RICHARD ROE VOTING

FOR CONGRESS JOHN SMITH

the voter was entitled to vote for two or more

officers like Coroners, the machine could be

set so that he could vote for any two or more,

Where a voter is entitled to vote for but one man for an office, all the other knobs on that

line are locked by the pushing in of the one op-

posite the name which the voter desires to vote

for. Where the voter is entitled to vote for

groups of two or more, he can push in the num-

groups of two or more, he can push in the num-ber of knobs he is entitled to, no matter where they are, but when he has done that he discov-ers that all the rest are locked.

Hesides the rows for regular ballots there is provided a row for independent candidates. In this row the pushing in of a button opens a little alot and discloses a roll of paper, on which the voter can write the name of any person he chooses, or, if he have a paster, may stick that or. In that way a voter may vote an entire ticket of independent candidates of his own choosing, and when he leaves the machine the slot over the name is closed and the roll

the slot over the name is closed and the r

VOTED

DEMOCRATIC

BALLOT

×3



be set right for the next voter. The next voter was Frederick Taylor, another Republican, who showed an inclination to split his ticket. Mr. Taylor voted for two Democrata, and then pounded in the rest of the Republican knobs. Another Republican whose vote was watched with considerable interest was



INVENTOR MYERS.

John Claffin. Mr. Claffin seemed to have more friends among the Democrate than any of the rest. He selected four Democratic candidates. The rest he voted for were Republicans. None of the voters seemed to bother with the Pro-hibitionist ticket.

Ningara County Adopts the Voting Machine.

the slot over the name is closed and the roll of paper turns, carrying the name out of sight of the next voter who may desire to open the slot for the purpose of voting for an independent candidate. Some of the members of the Seventy of course thought provision should be made in the case of Presidential electors for splitting even an electoral ticket. That hadn't occurred to Mr. Myers, but it's only a matter of more knobs.

Mr. Myers said that the illiterate man could vote much better with the machine than the men of education. The illiterate men, he said, would take for granted everything that was told them with reference to it, and would have no difficulty in casting their vote in a very few seconds. The educated voter would trust only his own senses, and would go in and study the machine and be sure that every knob that he LOCKPORT, Nov. 23.-The Board of Supervisors of the county of Niagara, by a vote of 18 to 2, has adopted the Myers ballot-machine system for use in all general elections in the entir county, pursuant to chapter 764, laws of 1804. This is the first county that has acted under the law, which provides that when a majority of the towns in a county have adopted for town elections the machine, the Board of Supervisors of the county may declare for the use of the machine in all the towns of the county for use at superal elections.

#### A PERMANENT W. M. L. Advisory Committee of Three Men Chosen

The Committee on Organization of the Wonan's Municipal League held its third meeting at the house of Mrs. J. H. Morse yesterday morning. When election day arrived some of the members felt that their work was completed, but many others believed that even with the Committee of Seventy's ticket elected there would still be work for the women to do. In fact, from time to time at the meetings be fore that date the matter of a permanent league was brought up, but all discussion was immediately put aside under the pressure of other topics.

Dr. Parkburst's advice was considered of so great importance that he was invited to be present, but owing to indisposition he did not meet the ladies. The business of winding up the

present, but owing to indisposition he did not meet the ladies. The business of winding up the affairs of the temporary league was promptly disposed of, with a favorable report of expenses and the condition of the treasury. Mrs. Parkhurst was asked to give Dr. Parkhurst's views.

"Dr. Parkhurst fgels." said she, "that there will be a tendency foward laxity now that the immediate necessity for work is ended, and he would urge, not only that there be no relaxation, but that an effort greater than ever be exerted. He believes that continued watching is absolutely necessary."

A discussion of the object and aims of the permanent league resulted in the election of a committee of five members who should decide not only upon the plan and scope of future work, but should formulate a constitution for presentation at the next general meeting. Another decision was that three men should be asked to act as an Advisory Board with the Committee on Organization, Dr. Parkhurst to be invited to head the list. The Committee of Five is composed of Mrs. R. J. Cross. Mrs. Charles Havens Rogee, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, and Mrs. L. G. Runkie, and the Advisory Committee of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mr. Seth Low, and Mr. Simon Sterne, all of whom had consented to act with the ladies who met yesterday morning. The Committee on Organization has completed its work, and a meeting of the original committee has been called to receive the report. A more general meeting will be held, to which there will be invited all the women who signed the boook opened at head quarters during the campaigu. The amount of the membership fee has not yet been decided upon.

#### The Recount to Hudson County.

The Commissioners appointed to recount the ballots cast in Hudson county finished their labors last night. Judge Lippincott's review of the work, which was begun immediately, will probably be concluded to-day. He will then hear what the lawyers have to say regarding the admission or rejection of disputed ballots. It is not likely that a decision will be reached before Tuesday.

Want a dudgeship for Benjamin F. Bintr. There is a movement among the Republican Brooklyn to secure the appoint ment of Chairman Benjamin F. Blair of the General Committee as one of the three new Su-preme Court Justices to be appointed by flow Morton. Mr. Blair has been a deacon of Ply-

MR. PLATT HAS HIS WAY Cordial Relations Between Him and the Governor Elect Restored,

The clouds have rolled by. Anything like friction or anything approaching a difference of opinion on political matters was swept aside yesterday, and Governor-elect Levi P. Morton and the Hon. Thomas C. Platt met in their usual amicable personal relations. On a number of previous occasions Mr. Morton and Mr. Platt have not agreed as to the policy to be pursued or

have not agreed as to the policy to be pursued or as to the friends to be consuited. This was notably the case when Mr. Morton was twice a candidate for Senator.

Mr. Morton has had his ideas as to the distribution of the patronage under his Administration, and Mr. Platt has had bis. Mr. Morton does not it is said, think fill of many Republicans who have always affiliated with the old Arthur contingent. Mr. Platt, since 1884, when he went to thicago and defeated President Arthur for renomination, has had nothing to do with any of Mr. Arthur's old friends.

When Mr. Morton, who apparently has not so long a memory as Mr. Platt concerning political feuds discussed the policy of his Administration with certain old Arthur Republicans and suggested to Mr. Platt a sort of union of interests, Mr. Platt demured and would not accede to the angrestions of the Governor elect.

Mr. Morton saw that Mr. Platt was very much in earnest, and things have been adjusted—on Mr. Platt's basis. Republican Politicians Come to Blows

Lyons, N. Y., Nov. 23,-This evening Judg W. E. McCollum, an admirer of ex-Senator John Raines, and leader of the Tom Platt Republicans here, met Deputy County Clerk A. H. Gates on here, met Deputy County Clerk A. H. Gates on the street. Gates is a leader of the minority on the Republican side. Judge McCollum's forces downed the opposition to-day in the District Convention. The meeting of these two men was a signal for war, the first of which was wordy, then waxed hotter, and finally blows were struck, in which Judge McCollum came out victorious, while Deputy Clerk Gates got his face punched. Later in the evening the parties made up their differences.

ITHACA, Nov. 23 .- Compkins County Repub lican Convention to-day selected six delegates to the Senatorial Convention at Geneva to-mor-row uninstructed, but unanimously and avow-edly favorable to John Raines as a successor to Saxton.

Verdict Against the Cordage Men.

Edward L. Oppenheim got a verdict in the upreme Court before Justice Barrett and jury yesterday afternoon for \$24,936.50 in his suit against James M. Waterbury and G. Weaver Loper, President and Secretary of the Cordage Trust, and Matthew Griffin. Mr. Oppenheim, who is a stock broker, purchased for Griffin 300 shares of Cordage Trust stock upon a guarantee against loss, signed by Waterbury and Loper, Soon after the Cordage crash came, and the stock, which cost \$33,826 be sold for \$6,158.60.

To Respon the Avenue C Restaurant. The East Side Business Men's Helief Commit-ies, at a meeting yestoriny afternoon, decided to reopen and continue to May 1, 1895, its rea-torests and process in avenue ti.

WELLMAN HAS RESIGNED.

HE CANNOT AFFORD TO GIFE UP HIS PRIVATE PRACTICE.

Unwilling to Have Col. Fellows Criticises for Continuing the Arrangement Under Which He Took the Post of Assistant. Assistant District Attorney Wellman sent the ollowing letter to District Attorney Fellows

resterday

following letter to District Attorney Fellows yesterday:

DEAR SIR: When I was reappointed an Assistant District Attorney on your staff it was with the understanding that I should be allowed to practice in the civil courts whenever such engagements did not interfere with my public duties. This was the arrangement under which I held office while Mr. Nicoll was District Attorney. I had spent twelve years in the closest study to fit myself as a trial lawyer, and it was understood that I could not afford to give up my work in the civil courts during the times intervening between my assignments by you in the criminal courts.

I have noted, lately, a disposition to criticise you on account of this arrangement. There is no suggestion that any public duty has been neglected by me, or that I have failed, through want of preparation of attention, to succeed in every case that I have tried for you, during your term of office.

In England, the Public Prosecutor chooses for his assistants only the most experienced barristers, all of whom have large private practices. Their constant employment in the civil courts only increases their usefulness in the criminal courts. The United States District Attorneys throughout the State practice in the civil courts.

But I am unwilling to subject you to any celticism on my account, particularly at this time; and, although it seems to me our arrangement was an entirely proper one, and Justified by my efforts since I have been an Assistant District Attorney, I hereby extend to you my resignation, to take effect immediately upon the appointment of my successor, and beg to express my appreciation of your past courtesies to me. I have never received from you any instructions or suggestions, in any case assigned to me, other than to do my full duty in the matter, after a mature and conservative examination of the facts. This, I am sure, I can say I have always done. I am, dear sir, yours respectfully.

Figancia Lawelland.

Col. Fellows sent this reply to Mr. Wellman:

Figures 1. Wellman.

Figures 1. Wellman.

Deau Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of this date, resigning your office as Assistant District Attorney.

I am not aware of the criticism to which you refer, and, if such has been indulged in, I have only to say that it does both you and myself a singular injustice.

I have to congratulate you upon most efficient and thorough work in all the cases that have been submitted to you for investigation and prosecution as Assistant District Attorney. Your name is associated with some of the most responsible and important cases that have been in this office, and the excellent conduct of this work is the best tribute you could ask. For myself, I have only expressions of the highest commendation to indulge in in relation to whatever duties have been assigned to you since I have been your official chief.

I regret the separation you ask in your letter, If you insist upon it, I have nothing to do but accept it, with an expression of my sincere sorrow that you should have found it necessary.

With my hearty approval of your work as. Assistant District Attorney, and with my best wishes for your future, in whatever avocation you may engage, believe me, very truly yours, John R. Fellows, District Attorney.

"Col. Fellows has been criticised because I attended to a private practice in addition to my work in the District Attorney, and through loyalty to him I sent in my resignation. I cannot afford to give up my private practice for the \$7.500 salary of an Assistant District Attorney. It did not interfere in any way with my work in that office, and when I accepted the appointment four years ago it was understool that I should at the same time attend to my private practice. I have spent three months in the court room this year, and I was assigned to court-room work for the month of December. In addition to this work there is a great deal of office work to be done. I think that because of my private practice. I have spent three months in the court room this year, and I was assig

but I cannot afford to give up my private practice."
Mr. Delancey Nicoll, who appointed Mr. Wellman his assistant four years ago, said that Mr. Wellman had accepted it on the condition that he might at the same time attend to his private practice. "It has not in anyway interfered with his duty as an assistant District Attorney," said Mr. Nicoll, "and the income from it is such that he cannot afford to sacrifice it for his salary."

GOV. FLOWER'S PARDONS.

He Defends His Action in Releasing the Four Prisoners from Auburn Prison. ALBANY, Nov. 23 .- Gov. Flower said to-night, concerning certain pardons recently granted by

"I have within a few days past released four prisoners from Auburn prison, in regard to which my action has been put in a false light by this morning's press despatches. "The first case referred to is that of John

Welch, who was convicted in Herkimer county in 1882 of murder in the second degree for killing his wife. This pardon was granted on the ecommendation of Judge Vann of Syracuse before whom Welch was tried; of A. B. Steele of Herkimer, who as District Attorney conducted the prosecution; of Irving R. Devendorf, the best citizens of Herkimer county. Judge Vann in his letter to me states the circumstances of the case at length, and states that he was surprised when the jury found Welch guilty of murder in the second degree, as he thought they would probably convict him of manslaughter, that the Justices of Sessions were

they would probably convict him of manslaughter, that the Justices of Sessions were
of the same coinion, and all of them thought
the jdry held Welch to a very rigid accountahillty, and that he was so impressed with this
view that, after pronouncing sentence, he told
Welch's counsel to say to him that if he conducted himself properly for ten years he would
recommend a pardon. He says further that after
Welch had been in prisona little while he learned
through the papers that he had attempted to
break out by cutting a hole through the wall,
and had nearly effected an escape when discovered; but that since then, as he was informed
by the Warden, Welch's conduct had been excellent in every respect, and he recommends
that when Welch has conducted himself properly for ten years he be pardoned, that being a
sufficient punishment for the crime.

"Another of the cases referred to is that of
George D. Carey, who was convicted of murder,
first degree, in Onondaga county in 1870, and
whose sentence was commuted by Gov. Hoffman to imprisonment for life on the ground
that Carey was not mentally responsible. At
the time of his release he had served a term of
more than twenty-four years, equivalent, with
the usual allowance for good conduct, to
forty years. Frederick A. Lyman, who was District Attorney at the time of the conviction,
wrote me recently, recommending that Carey
be pardoned on the ground that he had been
amply punished. Clemency was also strongly
urged by citizens of the best character. Carey's
conduct had been excellent during his long imprisonment, and I think he has fully atoned for
his crime. Both Welch and tarey were released
on condition of total abstinence forever from
the use of intoxicating ilquors. For any violation of that condition the life sentence must be
served out.

"The third case is that of Anthony Cole, who
was convicted in Rochester of obtaining a signa-

"The third case is that of Anthony Cole, who was convicted in Rochester of obtaining a signature by false cretences. He is old and very feeble, and had served all but six months of his three years' term, and Judge Werner, who sentenced him, joined with a number of prom.nent citizens of Rochester in recommenting his release.

nent citizens of Rochester in recommenting als release.

"The fourth case is that of George S. Male, convioled of incest in 1889. The District Attorney who prosecuted him very earnestly recommended his pardon on account of the grave doubt existing as to his guilt.

"In these, as in all applications for Executive elemency, I acted only after a careful and painstaking examination of all the facts, and I think I have made no mistake in either of them."

On Trial for Killing Her Husband,

Annie Young, charged with killing her hus band. George Young, was put on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. Col. Fellows appeared for the people in the examination of the talesmen. Abraham Levy ap-peared for the prisoner. George Young was a fremen in the employ of the New York Centra firemen in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company. On the morning of Sept. 21 he returned home about 12:30 o'clock. It is alleged that he made an accusation against his wife, which so annoyace her that she picked up a revolver and shot him. In his examination of taleamen, Mr. Levy indicated that the defence would endeavor to prove that Young had attacked his wife's mother and had a pistol, and that to save her mother the daughter killed her husband. After the jury was completed Judge Ingraham announced that the hearing would be postponed until Monday, as Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who had the case in hand, was not present.

A Trailey Car Russ Away and Is Over A tru'ley supply car of the North Hudson County Railway, while descending the Hoboken

evenue hill. Jersey City, at 2:30 o'clock yester day morning, became nomanageable and darted down the incline. At the fool of the hill the track makes a sharp turn under the West Shore Railroad treaties. The car jumped the tracks and was overturned. Thomas Short, the motor-man was the only person on the car. He sus-sained sainful but not dangerous injuries. Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

AFFAIRS IN HATTI.

Reports of a New Plot Secretary Marcel-

A cable despatch published yesterday said that a new revolutionary plot of Gen. Manicat's had been discovered by the Haytian Government. The report was that President Ilippolyte's son-in-law, Alexis Gaulthier, had attempted to overthrow the Government. He was ordered to be shot, but escaped, it was said. The report also said that attaches of the German Legation were parties to the plot, and that a revolution was imminent. A New Yorker who keeps in touch with Haytian affairs said vesterday;

"It is hardly possible to believe such a story. Mr. Gaulthier is too young a man to attempt to usurp the Presidency. He is the husband of President Hippolyte's favorite daughter, to whom the Executive has become very much attached since the death of his only son, Louis Henry Hippolyte, last month. Mr. Gaulthier was private secretary to Hippolyte, and was the practical ruler of Hayti. He is particularly bated by Gen. Manigat and his followers. It was

practical ruler of Hayti. He is particularly bated by Gen. Manight and his followers. It was only last month that Manightists attempted to assessinate him. They fired at him while he was sitting on the veranda of the President's palace, and wounded his wife. From advices which I received from Hayti under date of Nov. 16 I can say that the new revolution was not contemplated at that time.

"There is considerable trouble, however, between the Secretary of the Treasury. Frederick Marcellin, and Congress. He sent a message to the House saying that the provisions for expenses voted by the House were far in excess of the revenues and obliged him to sak the House to reduce the expense list. The Fineaker of the House replied that the expenses enumerated were absolutely necessary and that they could not be reduced. Secretary Marcellin sent another communication to the House declaring that it would be better for that body to repudiate the contracts it had made for the Government with foreign corporations than to be compelied to dishonor their demands for subsidies granted to them.

"The Ophilon Nationale, a very influential paper, declares in its last issue that the members of the House had received bribes of from \$500 to \$1,000 apiece for each contract, and could not repudiate the contracts. The House would not repudiate the contracts. The House would not repudiate the contracts. The House would not repudiate the contracts and that he would be glad to surrender his portfolio to any member of the House who believed himself canable of paying a debt of a million and a quarter of dollars with only a million dollars of revenue. There were no applicants, and the Secretary informed the Senate that the House's action forced him to assume a financial dictatorship, and he would only pay the expenses according to his best judgment. He was still Secretary of the Treasury on Nov. 10, and I do not believe the report that ex-Secretary Callisthene Fouchard will succeed him or that the members of Hippolyte's Cabinet have resigned.

TO ARM AUXILIARY CRUISERS. Secretary Herbert Will Ask for Money to Manufacture 4 and 6 Inch Guns,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, Secretary Herbert the manufacture of several hundred guns of the cruisers in the event of war. These guns will be of the 4 and 6 Inch type, and will be similar to those used on the vessels now in commission Vessels like the New York and Paris, armed with six or eight guns of this calibre, with a secondary battery of Gatlings and machine guns, would prove a most effective addition to the fighting force of the navy. Secretary Herbert believes, but the main reason for manufacturing them will be to prevent a closing down of the magnificent plant at the Washington Navy Yard, which has been in full operation since its establishment by Secretary Whitney nine years ago. In his report Secretary Herbert will say that in case such vessels as the New York should be called into service it would require many months to provide batteries for them, and for this reason he recommends that a small appropriation for this purpose be made each year until sufficient guns and mounts have been provided to arm at least thirty-eight of the most suitable steamers of the Atlantic and at least eight of the most suitable on the Pacific coast. This number of vessels, he says, would require in all six 6-inch, 150 5-inch, 153 4-inch, and 377 secondary battery guns. To enable the Bureau to commence the manufacture the next year of a portion of the guns, he will urge that an appropriation of \$500,000 be made. believes, but the main reason for manufacturing

\$140,000,000 for Pensions in 1895. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23,-Two sub-committees of the Appropriations Committee were in session at the Capitol to-day. The sub-Committee on Pensions heard Commissioner Lochren to-day, and will report to the full committee a recommendation for the appropriation of \$140,-000,000 for pensions for the fiscal year 1895 6, This amount is the Commissioner's estimate. The only change made in the estimates submitted to the committee is a reduction of \$200,000 in the amount provided for special examiners, and which was done at the suggestion of the Commissioner himself.

and which was done at the suggestion of the Commissioner himself.

The sub-Committee on Fortifications heard Gen. Casey on his estimate for fortifications and various engineering works connected therewith, and on Tuesday next will hear Gen. Flagler on the amounts considered necessary for ordnance purposes.

Denmark Prohibits Trade with Her

nics Along the Coasts of Greenland, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. - The Danish Minister, Count Reventlow, has informed the Department of State that by a royal decree Denmark has eseast coast of Greenland, near Augmagssalik, east coast of Greenland, near Augmagsains.
The proclamation warns both Danes and foreigners of the fact that trade, navigation, and
commerce along the coasts and islands belonging to the Danish rolonies and stations in Greenland is prohibited, except the consent of the
Government of Denmark is previously obtained.
Any violations of this prohibition will be punished by the confiscation of both vessel and
cargo. cargo.

Medals of Honor for Gallantry in the War WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. - The War Department to-day awarded a medal of honor to Capt. A. J. Knowles, Company D, First Maine Heavy Artillery, for most distinguished gallantry in action, Capt. Knowles distinguished himself at the first Capt, Knowles distinguished himself at the first battle of Bull Run, July 22, 1861, in volunteering and assisting in removing the wounded from the line of buttle.

Medals were also awarded Capt. P. N. White, Corporal J. Dunne, and Privates Pat Mctiutre, Charles Cloth, and W. G. Stevens of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, for distinguished gallantry in assaulting the works of the enemy at Vicksburg on May 22, 1863, These soldiers hauled a gun up a hill under heavy five, and with it succeeded in silencing a gun of the enemy which was doing the Union army great damage.

The Ericeson's Trial May Be Postponed Till Spring.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.-The Navy Department has ordered the ships that have been attending the various trials of the Ericsson to retending the various trials of the Fricason to re-turn to their usual stations, and Commodore Selfridge's Board will return to Washington for the present. If the Ericsson can be made ready for another trial in ten days, another chance may be given her, otherwise it is likely that she will have to wait until next spring.

The Ericsson to Be Rendy Next Week. NEW LONDON, Nov. 23. The break of the Ericsson's air pump Thursday will keep the boat der repairs until Monday or Tuesday next. The Naval Board left to-night to await a call from the builders when the boat is ready to again undertake her speed trial. This will not be before Thursday next. Representatives of the builders say that when the Trial Board is called again the Ericason will be in condition for the run.

Brooklyn's Indebtedness. Comptroller Corwin of Brooklyn reported

esterday that the gross debt of the city is \$36.443.521.94, and that there is still a margin of \$2,542.282.70 within the prescribed 10 per cent of the assessed valuation.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

SHIRTMAKERS WILL NOT TIELD.

They Reject the Proposed Reduction and a An excited meeting of the Shirtmakers' Union was held last night in Walhalla Hall to decide whether they should accept the reduction of ten per cent, proposed by the Shirt Contractors' As-

sociation. S. Berman, Secretary of the union,

presided, and about 1,500 or 2,000 people were

present, one half being women and girls. Speeches were made by about a dozen people and only those who were in favor of refusing the reduction got a hearing. The rest were howled down. A report was made from the Executive Board of a conference with the emplayers. It was to the effect that the Board was in favor of accepting the reduction, but wanted the meeting to devide. An uproar followed this report, tille women being particularly excited.

"No reduction!" they shouted from the balconies and from the body of the hall. The men then began to shout. Every time the Chairman tried to speak the women shouted and the men cheered. The motion to accept the reduction was at last put to the meeting and it was unanimously rejected.

To-day being the Hebrew Sabbath, little work will be done on the east side, and a general lockout or strike may be expected to-morrow.

#### THE CLOSKMAKERS' STRIKE.

Catted Garment Workers Not Likely to Give Ald Meeting of Strikers To-morrow. The proceedings at the close of the convenion of the United Garment Workers yesterday showed that the lig is about up as far as the delegation went into executive session an angry discussion took place over the strike. For two hours the matter was debated. Charges of bad management were made, and it was declared that the Cloakmakers' Union had not been organized on an up-to-date basis. A motion to reconsider the decision to assess each member 25 cents in aid of the strike was carried.

After several charges and countercharges bad been made, Joseph Barondess verbally resigned as general organizer for the United Garment Workers. There was a big hubbub, and he was persuaded to retract his resignation.

It was finally resolved that the question of assessment should be left to the individual unions. This means that the assessment stands very little show.

The Cloakmaker's Union last night decided to call a meeting for to-morrow to decide whether the strike should be declared off. two hours the matter was debated. Charges of

THAT BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL. Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s Representatives Not

Rendy to Talk. The big purchases of real estate between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Fifth avenues which have been made or arranged for through Frederick Southack & Co. and others continue to provoke speculation, which seems destined to be unsatisfied for a time. It is admitted, however, that the greater part of the block has been bought in one interest.

This part includes the whole front along Sixth avenue, running back 300 feet toward Fifth avenue in both Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. This piece has been bought through streets. This piece has been bought through Rose & Putzel, attorneys, of 320 Broadway, who represent in this city the interests of the big Chicago dry goods house of Siegel, Cooper & Co.

"We are not at liberty to tell who the purchasers of the plot are as yet." said Mr. Rose yesterday. "The purchase has been made by a syndicate, and either one big store covering the whole plot will be put up, or it may be divided into two stores. The building or buildings will be occupied by some large house or houses. No one has guessed the name of the right one yet."
The only houses mentioned so far are Siggel, Cooper & Co., and John Wanamaker. Rose & Putzel said they hoped to be able to tell all about the matter in a few days. The other purchases, those by A. D. Juilliaad, E. H. Van Ingen & Co., and Samuel Cohn & Co., Mr. Rose said had nothing to do with the project his firm represented.

slaughter.

YONKERS, Nov. 23 .- A Coroner's jury this vening brought in a verdict in the case of Mary Linahan, 4 years old, and of her brother Michael, 14 months old, children of James Linehan of 26 Garfield street, who on Oct. 27 ate a quantity of rat exterminator, from which they died. The exterminator was manufactured and sold by a company of which Gilbert Richardson is the President and Nicholas Kelly Vice-President. The verdict was as follows: "Mary and Michael Linahan came to their deaths by phosphorus poison, contained in Coss rat and reach extermina

by the said Richardson and Kelly, and unlaw-fully labelled: 'Free from poison; no danger in Coroner Miles held Richardson and Kelly for the action of the Grand Jury in the sum of \$7,500 each. They are charged with man-slaughter in the second degree.

A Brooklyn Haloon Kesper Convicted of Violating the Excise Law.

Saloon Keeper Edwin Burgman of 30 Flushing avenue was tried yesterday before Justice Haggerty, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, in Brooklyn, for violating the Excise law by keeping open and selling on Sunday, Oct. 7. Police-man Rhatigan testified that he found the saloon man Khatigan testified that he found the saloon open and a customer coming out carrying a can of beer. Burgman explained that he gave the beer away. Justice Haggarty found him guilty and imposed a fine of \$25, with the alternative of going to jail for a like number of days.

Jess Johnson's Suit Against the Govern-

The suit of ex-United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson against the Government for the recovery of \$6,500 was tried yesterday before Judge Benedict in Brooklyn, and decision was reserved. While Mr. Johnson was District Attorney in 1892 the Government acquired some lands at Fort Wadsworth, and he contended that the money was due him for extra legal services in the condemnation proceedings. The Government claimed that he had already been overpaid for his services.

Fashionable society gave its attention yestertay afternoon to three debutantes. Miss Elizabeth Emlen Hare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare of 28 West Eleventh street, and Miss Julia Floyd Delaffeld and Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield of 12 West Thirty-second street. Miss Hare was assisted in re-ceiving by the Misses Sands, Gallatin, Necess, ceiving by the Misses Sands, Gallatin, Necest, Delaneis, Cross, Hoyt, Biddle, Edith Jay, Laura Jay, Meredith, Barclay, Kdwaris, and Henderson. Miss Hare was dressed in the conventional given of the debutante, white silk. With the Misses Delafield were the Misses Klizabeth King, Screven, Julia Clarkson, Robb, Cross, Hunt, Cross, Hoyt, and Erving. The Misses Delafield were dressed alike in white silk, and their elder sister, Miss Delafield, wore a gown of yellow and white silk and lace.

On Thursday Miss Sylvia Caesar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Caesar of New Brighton, Staten island, made her social debut, the occasion for which was a large afternoon reception. Miss Caesar is a cousin of George Vanderbit.

Commander Flack to Wed Miss Baucroft NEWPORT, Nov. 23.-It is announced that commander Flack of the Royal Swedish Navy, who, by courtesy of the Navy Department, was a member of the war college class last summer, was and who is now in Sweden, will return to this rountry early next month, when he and Miss Rancroft, the daughter of John C. Brancroft of Washington, and granddaughter of the late rion, George Rancroft, will be married.

Miss Lita Nichole to Marcy Mr. Oscar Livingeton. Announcement has been made of the engage-

nent of therar Livingston, a member of the Livingston-Rhinelander family of this city, to Miss Lita Nichols, sister of Homaine Nichols, Mr. Livingston is a widower, with two step-children. He is 70 years old, and his flance is forty-five years his junior.

Mrs. Annette Wetmore was married to Dr. James M. Markos, son of Dr. Thomas F. Markos of 20 West Thirtleth street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. Mrs. Watmore entered the church with J. Heavor Webb. Only a few in-timate friends were present at the ceremony.